

THE CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH.

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Original Articles.

MATERIA MEDICA STUDIES.

II.

In examining a number of provings of a given drug, we ought to note the order of development of the symptoms, for very differently acting remedies may show quite a likeness of their symptoms at certain points, which may disappear entirely when we can trace their evolution. Examine, therefore, the original records of all provings whenever available. This important point is taken into consideration in the preparation of the "Cyclopædia of Drug Pathogenesis," now in process of publication by Drs. Hughes and Dake.

Again, we will notice another point, which will require less effort, as it frequently is a very prominent feature of drug physiognomy. This is the fact that certain functions and organs are more markedly affected by certain drugs. Thus aconite influences in a paramount degree the circulation; aloes, the large intestine; phosphorus, the periosteum; pulsatilla, the mucous membrane throughout the body; rhus., the fibrous tissue; quinine, the internal ear. This has been aptly called the *elective affinity* of drugs, by which some specific seat in the animal economy is especially chosen. It is useful in our study of drugs to notice it, as the memory is

aided by such prominent features of drug action, although, for the accurate homœopathic use of a drug, such knowledge alone is inadequate. Some years ago, Dr. Sharp, of England, tried to make this a basis for drug selection, and his method was known as Organopathy. But it has but a limited application, and cannot take the place of the totality of symptoms necessary for accurate homœopathic prescribing.

An extension of the idea of elective affinity of drug action may be exhibited in other ways. For instance, in the *sensations* drugs produce. These may be very characteristic, and form valuable guiding indications for therapeutic purposes. Remember the *stinging* pains of apis and theridion; the *burning* pains of arsenic and carbo; the cold, *icy needle* sensation of argaricus; the *constricting* sensations of cactus; the *plug* sensations of anacardium, etc.

The *character* of these sensations deserves special observation; we are enabled hereby to draw conclusions as to the seat of the disease and nature of the pathological process. For instance, drawing and tearing pains occur in the muscles—cutting in abdomen—boring in bones, burning in mucous membranes and skin. You see therefore how a correct knowledge of the *kind* of pain will give a clue to the tissue involved. Again, drawing and tearing pains are occasioned by rheumatism, so that when we learn that rhus has drawing, tearing pains, we infer correctly that it acts upon the muscular tissue and will certainly be useful in some forms of rheumatism. So we know that states of passive congestion or beginning decomposition produce *burning* pains. We look for their seat in the skin and mucous membranes, and when we learn that ars. and carb. have such burning pains in their pathogeneses, we rightly infer their use in these pathological conditions. While there is a certain rational satisfaction in such analysis and deduction, our prescriptions must not be based thereon, but only on the actual presence of similar morbid symptoms in the drug provings.

You will find much importance attached to the conditions under which the remedy increases or decreases its action—the effect of cold, heat, the seasons, in doors and out of doors, morning and evening, day and night. These modifying conditions are called the *modalities*; for instance, arsenic

pains are pre-eminently worse after midnight, and are better from warmth; *rhust.*, by continuous motion, *caust.* shows its symptoms especially severe in the extreme cold of winter, while *gels.* prefers the soft, debilitating Spring weather; *sulphur* abhors water—all its symptoms are worse by washing, and *pulsat.* though chilly, prefers the fresh open air. These modalities are very important, and are excellent guides for the selection of a remedy. There is always a good physiological reason for these modalities, but the state of our knowledge at present does not always—indeed but very rarely—show us the connection.

Again, we see this same elective affinity of drugs manifested in still other directions. So *pulsatill.* chooses with commendable taste, the pliant, yielding, sweet-dispositioned blonde young lady, while *nux* prefers to work its intensest in the high-liver, brain-worker, and sedentary student. Others prefer to spend their favors upon the female sex—of course not exclusively, such as *caulophyl*, *lilium*, *helonias*, etc., and a host of others. Some again seem to show more characteristic action in males. Again, some drugs select preferably certain stages of life. I need only mention *calcar.* and *chamon.* and you will associate with them types of children. *Laches* and *sulph. ac.* correspond in many of their symptoms to women at the change of life, and *secale* comes as a solace to the thin, scrawny, cachectic old woman.

Again, it is interesting to watch this elective affinity of drugs still further. See how eagerly *baptis.* seeks the typhoid fever blood, while *acon.* has but little effect on the disorganized blood globule. *Thuja*, the warty excrescence; *murcur.* the syphilitic poisoned constitution; *arsenic* and *hydrast* the cancerous degeneration, while *cinchona* prefers the malarious effluvia.

Some remedies act preferably on the right side, like sanguin—others on the left, like lach.

We know that certain mental states are always associated with certain bodily organs and their functions. Fear strikes the heart—remember what anxious fear and apprehension accompany some affections of the heart. And our remedies are true to the connection. Just remember the fear of aconite and its action upon the heart. So with those acting

on the liver for instance with its corresponding state of anger, envy and gloom.

A most interesting part of the study of drugs is their relation to each other. But little is known of it, yet upon its development will depend largely the establishment of *Materia Medica* as a science. It is to Herring alone that we are indebted for this department.

There is the *family* relationship of drugs similar in origin or chemical properties—and again a relationship independent of similarity of origin, but still a correspondence of symptoms. It is quite natural that drugs of similar origin should possess similar symptoms; they differ from each other mainly in the *modalities*.

Certain drugs follow each other well. There is no *family* relationship, that is, they are of very different origin, but they touch each other in certain groups of symptoms. It is like a marriage relation, and a very intimate and useful one it is. Thus bryonia is frequently followed advantageously by alumina. They complete each other and we call them *complementary* drugs. The same is true of bellad. and calcaria, of nux and sulphur, pulsatilla and lycopod. This harmony of action gives us families of drugs, wholly different in origin, but acting similarly and completing each other. Such relationship has been clinically verified with sulphur, calcar and lycopod., and with hepar, mercur., bellad. and lachesis, etc. It is well to associate such groups together, both in our study and prescriptions. It is very interesting that substances of widely different origin, such as minerals, vegetables and animal products, should show marked similarity of symptoms; is it not because they are but three different embodiments of the same forces differing only in degree of vitality, not necessarily in kind? Indeed, it seems to me, that a comparative study of the drugs from the three kingdoms of nature would show complementary series of drugs—similar in quality of action yet differing in affecting functions and organs more and less vital according as the drug is taken from the mineral, vegetable or animal kingdom.

Then there is the *antidotal* relation. Similarly acting drugs, but different in origin, may antidote certain actions

in each other, and hence, are useful in cases of medicinal aggravations. Similarity guides to your selection of an antidote. Thus in cases of rhus poison, you select as antidotes, remedies producing a similar action on the skin; thus *anacardium*, *ledum* or *cypripedium* have been clinically verified and are theoretically indicated. Once in a while aggravations may occur from a homœopathic prescription; if at all persistent, a remedy with a similar set of symptoms, and hence homœopathic and antidotal, may be given; thus *coffea* would antidote *chamomilla*, or *hepar* any untoward symptoms of mercury. Then there is another remarkable relation between certain drugs, the so-called *inimical* relation. You know there are certain individuals who may be the best people in the world, but whose presence alone rubs you the wrong way. Something like this inimical influence you will find existing between certain drugs, and our best prescribers have learned to heed it, and *not* follow these drugs with each other, for they may stir up all sorts of unpleasant symptoms in your patient and delay his recovery very much. Such inimical relation is known to exist between chemical substances, and Homœopathy has shown that it exists between certain drugs. It may be that they are *too* similar, too much the *same*. However that may be, it is a fact that zinc and nux, and rhus and apis, etc., show such inimical action in many cases.

In this method of studying the symptomatology of our drugs, provided the pathogeneses are accurate observations of actual drug effects, we proceed in a scientific manner, and learn to know the individuality—the genius of each separate drug, and to relegate it to its proper place among all the other healing agents of the *Materia Medica*.

EX CATHEDRA.

CURE BY TISSUE REMEDIES.

By DR. F.

A little girl had suffered all winter from ear-ache, left side; by spells the ache was almost unendurable; shooting pains; constantly subjective noises; snapping sound in ear on deglutition. She was then having an acute spell, and had

attracted my wife's attention by her crying as she went along the street. I told her I thought I could help her, and gave her fer. phos., to be taken every half hour till bed-time; then, if she should not sleep, every hour till she slept, and every two hours the next day; she to report next evening. Next evening she reported she had no more acute pains, but a dull ache in the ear; more in mastoid region. She had slept well, and her mother had said she thought the medicine good for her nerves. Continued fer. phos. for another twenty-four hours, then changed to kali chlor. (or mur.), both on account of ear symptoms and of appearance of tongue. Three days later, child reports herself entirely well; no soreness of any sort about ear; tongue clean. Gave her calcarea phos. on account of more apparent tendency to anemia, and am waiting to see how permanent results will be.

Ophthalmology and Otology.

CONDUCTED BY H. C. FRENCH, M. D.

WHEN we remember the number of ophthalmological specialists on this Coast, it does not strike as us an evidence of great enthusiasm, that but two papers on that subject were presented at the State Medical Society of our school, and none on otology or laryngology. A portion of the deficiency in that bureau may have been due to the departure of Dr. Green, its chairman, to the south. We missed Dr. Simpson's usual timely and practical paper on that occasion. Dr. Peterson favored the Society with "Scraps" of every day practical wisdom, and many of his suggestions we know from years of observation will well repay remembering. The relation of eye diseases to remote diseases of the organism was the text of Dr. French's paper, and the subject cannot fail to be of interest to every growing physician. It is plainly the duty of our oculists to write upon themes of interest and importance to the general profession; leaving the consideration of the deeper intricacies of their specialties, to the

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journals treating exclusively upon those subjects, and to societies organized for their special consideration. We had depended upon the contributions to the State Society for the supply of our department for this issue, but the papers were retained for publication in the Society proceedings, and were thus placed beyond the editorial grasp. In the past three weeks there has been an epidemic of follicular tonsilitis and pharyngitis, of a peculiarly asthenic type, in which the local manifestations were trivial, but the attendant constitutional disturbances, severe and protracted. The usual aural reflexes in these cases have been largely neurotic, and less frequently catarrhal, and was the case in the early winter sequelae of "La Grippe" arsen. China-arsen., nat. and kalimur., and mag phos. have been found frequently indicated. The general verdict seems to be, that while the acute manifestation of la grippe was frequently sudden and severe, it has been in the near and remote sequelae of that all pervading visitor, that we have found most convincing proof of the gravity of its nature.

Prof. Norton's "Don'ts."

Avoid the use of strong solutions of nitrate of silver in the early inflammatory stages of purulent conjunctivitis.

Avoid the use of nitrate of silver when the discharge is thin or moderate in quantity.

Avoid the use of nitrate of silver when there is the slightest tendency to the formation of a membrane.

You can use it, in purulent conjunctivitis, when there is a thick and profuse purulent discharge, washing it off immediately.

If, after the use of the nitrate or without it, a membrane begins to form, dilute acetic acid, ten drops in half a tumblerful of water, teaspoonful every half-hour or so, is one of the best remedies. *Wash the eye frequently, every fifteen minutes if necessary.* Then complete the cure with Hepar and Calcareo hypophos.

Colleges and Hospitals.

STATE SOCIETY MEETING.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society convened at the Hahnemann Hospital College, San Francisco, May 14th, 1890, 10 A. M. There were twenty-five members present, and a number of visitors.

The President, Dr. H. L. Bradley, called the meeting to order at 10:30 A. M. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and corrected, the Board of Censors reported favorably upon the names, Drs. F. C. Freeman, T. S. Janes, H. Tyler, Wilcox, W. E. Alumbaugh, P. G. Denninger, L. Pratt and C. J. Holmgren, and they were elected members.

The Treasurer reported \$521.75 on hand, and the Secretary of the Board of Examiners, that during the past year licenses were granted, and also a cash balance on hand of \$150.35.

Before commencing his address the President said that he had a few remarks to make concerning a resolution which was passed three years ago, requesting one of the members of this society to withdraw his membership. He hoped that the society would pass a motion to the effect that such a resolution be expunged from its records. After remarks had been made by many members of the Society such a motion was made and carried unanimously, and the stain which had been upon the reputation of Dr. Selfridge for three years, was most heartily removed.

After some matters of business were attended to, the President delivered his annual address.

SECOND SESSION, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1ST.

The meeting was called to order at 2:15 P. M., the President in the chair.

Dr. McNeil read a paper, "Poison Oak Poisoning" in his own case.

Dr. Ledyard reported some cases from practice.

Dr. G. H. Martin presented a paper on the "Cure of Amyotrophies" by Electricity, in which he reported a case of

paralysis, with atrophy of muscles treated successfully by this agent.

Dr. Pease also reported some cases, which brought up quite a discussion as to the value of diagnosis as it is usually made in many cases.

Dr. Worth presented a paper on "Malaria in the Lying in Room." The discussion on this paper was carried on at some length, as this factor seemed to be an important one in the lying in chamber, and the necessity of recognizing it in its early stages was important. Drs. Selfridge, Simpson, Davis and J. T. Martin, all spoke at length upon this subject.

Dr. Selfridge read a very interesting paper on "Placenta Previa," reporting a case which he had attended some time ago. As soon as called, he made haste to deliver, and notwithstanding the fact that a large amount of blood was lost, the woman made a rapid recovery.

Dr. Davis' paper on "Treatment of Abortions," brought forth remarks from many present.

THIRD SESSION, MAY 14TH.

The meeting called to order at 8:15 P. M., by the President. The discussion of the treatment of abortions was carried on until 8:30, when the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, which had been made the special order of business for that hour. The following was the result: President, Dr. H. C. French; 1st Vice President, Dr. J. T. Martin; 2d Vice President, Dr. Alice Burritt; Secretary, Dr. Geo. H. Martin; Treasurer, Dr. W. A. Dewey. Board of Censors, Drs. S. Lilienthal, Laura A. Ballard, A. McNeil, J. M. Selfridge and C. W. Bronson. Board of Directors, Drs. J. T. Martin, G. H. Palmer, Sidney Worth, John Townsend and L. H. Bradley. Board of Examiners, Drs. Bradley, Breyfogle, Ballard, G. H. Martin, Peterson, Worth and Davis, and Drs. Jenks and C. L. Tisdale, alternates.

The stenographic report of this meeting, with all of the papers read, are to be published, and publishing committee, consisting of Drs. Dewey, G. H. Martin and C. L. Tisdale, was appointed by the President.

FOURTH SESSION, THURSDAY, MAY 15TH.

The President called the meeting to order at 10:15 A. M.

Dr. Alice Burritt, of Oakland, presented a paper on "Neurasthenia" in which she brought out the importance of recognizing these cases, and carefully treating them. They are becoming very common, and we must try in every way possible to prevent the serious consequences which will surely take place if they are neglected.

Dr. French thought the climatic influences of this coast had much to do in making our women neurasthenics.

Dr. Thompson reported a case of glandular abscesses in different parts of the body, in which he had tried many remedies, with but little success, for some time; but finally they commenced to go away until finally only one remained. Hepar and silica did the most for the case.

Dr. French's paper on "Eye Symptoms as Signs of Related Disease," was instructive, as it pointed out the fact that many serious troubles of the nervous system, were caused by defective vision, and the eyes should be carefully examined in all nervous affections.

Dr. Townsend reported a case of "Necrosis of the Petrous Portion of the Temporal Bone" of a child ten years of age, which lived for some months with this serious condition; but finally died of exhaustion.

Dr. Peterson gave some interesting cases, showing the various methods of treating eye disease.

FIFTH SESSION, MAY 15TH.

The meeting convened at 2:15 P. M.; President in the chair.

Dr. J. T. Martin gave an interesting account of a case of necrosis of the tibia, in which the bone was entirely denuded of its periostum for four inches, but finally fully recovered.

Dr. Thompson next read a paper on "Cephaloma." A discussion ensued as to the use of the aspirator or the bistoury in the treatment of these cases, if they were to be operated, in which the majority thought a free opening should be made.

Dr. Martin read an interesting paper on "Some Results of the Abuse of Quinine."

Dr. J. T. Martin also read a paper, written by Dr. Pease, upon "Verifications and Clinical Symptoms."

A paper presented by Dr. S. Lilienthal, "Thou art so Near and yet so Far," was read.

Dr. Selfridge presented a paper on a few experiences with antipyrine.

A paper by Dr. M. T. Grove, on the "Indicated Remedy," was presented.

Dr. French here read his paper by title, "New Remedies," and also one called "The Closed Door of Bigotry," which would be published in the report of the proceedings.

After disposing of some unfinished business the retiring President made a few remarks, and Dr. French the incoming President was conducted to the chair. A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring President, and then the incoming Secretary, Dr. Geo. H. Martin, was conducted to the chair. After a few remarks the Society adjourned, and ended one of the most interesting meetings of its history. Two days was not too long for its session, and the time was fully occupied to the last moment.

GEO. H. MARTIN, M. D., Secretary.

OREGON STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State, Oregon, was held in Portland, May 13th, 14th and 15th. The session throughout was interesting, and encouraging to the workers. Five new members were added to the Society's roll, namely: H. F. Stevens, M. D.; H. G. Anderson, M. D.; Orpha D. Baldwin, M. D.; Henry Jefferds, M. D.; C. A. McCrum, M. D.; all of whom we welcome as worthy and successful workers.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, Geo. Wigg, M. D., re-elected for the third time; 1st Vice President, B. E. Miller, M. D., re-elected; 2d Vice President, S. A. Brown, M. D.; Recording Secretary, H. B. Drake, M. D.; Treasurer, C. L. Nichols, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary, Osmon Royal, M. D. Board of Censors, Drs. A. S. Nichols, C. E. Geiger, C. A. McCrum, H. F. Stevens,

Henry Jefferds, all of Portland. Executive Committee, Drs. A. S. Nichol, B. E. Miller and H. B. Drake, all of Portland. Legislative Committee, Dr. Henderson, of Salem, and Drs. S. A. Brown and C. E. Geiger, of Portland.

On Wednesday evening, May 14th, the Society tendered an informal reception by Dr. Osmon Royal at his residence, at which the members and their wives were present. The evening was spent in discussion of matters pertaining to homœopathy, in partaking of refreshments for the inner man, and in social intercourse. This was the first time that such a large number of our physicians and their wives have met socially. The occasion was a marked feature of the state meeting, and one heartily enjoyed by all.

The Society has this year to mourn the death of two of homœopathy's most devoted workers; Dr. A. D. Risdon, of Salem, who died suddenly from heart disease, and Dr. Pohl, of Portland, whose death was equally sudden, being the result of a fall, from a rapidly moving train, in the night time—both snatched from labor to well earned reward.

The Oregon State Homœopathic Medical Society was never in a more flourishing condition than at present. Next years' session will be held in Portland, at the magnificent new Hotel Portland.

REGALIS.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The following physicians were elected to constitute the Board of Examiners by the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, at its fourteenth annual meeting, held in San Francisco, May 14th and 15th: Drs. G. E. Davis, S. Worth, G. H. Martin, E. S. Breyfogle, J. Stow Ballard, H. L. Bradley and A. C. Peterson. The Board met on Tuesday evening, May 20th, and organized, electing Dr. G. E. Davis, President and A. C. Peterson, Secretary. The regular meetings of the Board will be held on the first Tuesday of each month. Applicants for licenses will please forward their applications to the Secretary.

A. C. PETERSON, M. D., Secretary,
319 Geary St., San Francisco.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Two students from Chicago, appreciating the advantages of our summer climate for mental work, have just entered the senior class.

DR. G. H. MARTIN has returned from Yankeeland, and has now a clinic for nervous diseases solely. It is amazing to see the number of people attending with nerve derangement of some kind. One case in particular—which is of interest, perhaps, for its rarity—is that of a little boy suffering from pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis. Locomotor ataxia seems to be very common, judging from the number present. The students have a splendid chance here for clinical study, which the College aims to make very complete.

In Dr. Davis' clinic (gynæcology) the students have a fine opportunity for studying uterine diseases in all their forms. Here we find cases of sub-involution complicated with lacerations, erosions by the dozen and mal-positions of all kinds; all of which cases the students are permitted to examine and study. Two operations before the students last week were performed by Dr. Davis; one of lacerated perinæum and cervix, and one of cureting the womb for uterine fungosities, the good effects of which would make converts even of "the indicated remedy" man.

DR. MINNIE C. T. LOVE has now a clinic, at which she will exemplify, before the students, Apostoli's electric treatment of uterine tumors. The Doctor is an enthusiast, and will make, no doubt, an agreeable impression on the students.

NEW LICENCIATES.

Licenses granted by Board of Examiners of California State Homœopathic Medical Society, from May 6th to May 20th. W. W. Russell, Marysville; Maria B. Averill, San Diego; Elmer W. Weirich, San Francisco; F. X. Spranger, Santa Cruz; Grant Selfridge, San Francisco; J. E. Deweese, San Francisco; M. M. Cronemiller, Sacramento; D. J. Bennett, San Francisco; E. T. Balch, Santa Barbara; F. Keller, Oakland.

A. C. PETERSON, M. D., Secretary

FROM NEW YORK.

The following resolution was passed by the New York Homœopathic Society at a recent meeting.

“ WHEREAS, Dr. Egbert Guernsey has used abusive terms for some six years past as to his colleagues who are members of this Society, and as to all other homœopathic practitioners, and in recent interviews has admitted and renewed his vilification of his associates;

“ *Resolved*, That Dr. Guernsey should, in the opinion of his associates, resign his membership in this society, and discontinue his affiliation with homœopaths and homœopathic institutions.”

Editorial Notes.

THE CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH is run in the interest of no man or no set of men. Its editors have no friends to reward or no enemies to punish. It assumes the unusual position of saying just what it pleases, provided, of course, that its remarks shall always be guided by reason and tempered with justice. We are working only for the advancement of Homœopathy on the Pacific Coast, and with the earnest assistance of our brethren who are willing to pull with us, we have an abiding faith that the time is near at hand when our cause shall be most gloriously triumphant.

JOIN the procession, gentlemen, and add your mite to the grand accumulation of homœopathic testimony. No matter who you are or in what obscure corner of the medical vineyard you may be laboring, you have seen something the recital of which will be of value to your fellow workmen. A peculiar experience, a trying case, a simple operation, if it has interested you, will certainly be useful to others. Because you have not the learning of an Allen, the language of genial Sam Jones, or the brilliancy of the only Helmuth, do not fear that your offering will be unacceptable. Send us what you can, and if our present space is not sufficient, nothing will give us greater pleasure than the necessity of enlarging it.

IF the San Francisco City and County Hospital had been under homœopathic direction, the recent disgraceful exposure of drug frauds would certainly have been avoided. As no such enormous quantity of expensive medicines would have been needed, the opportunity for the alleged thefts could not have occurred. In looking over the bills rendered the Hospital, no one can fail to be struck with the idea that if all the drugs paid for by the City have been used, the unfortunate patients are in big luck if any of them are still alive. The indiscriminate and reckless administration of these powerful drugs by the callow apprentices, who too often are permitted to deal them out, is a disgrace to this beautiful city, which, while she so justly prides herself on her commercial, social and climatic superiority, is so wofully behind the enlightened medical advancement of her Eastern sisters.

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the Homœopathic State Medical Society has just been held in San Francisco. In many respects it was an enjoyable gathering, and considerable solid benefit was derived by those who were fortunate enough to have been present. However, many important improvements can be made in these yearly meetings, which will contribute largely to their success, and make the Homœopathic State Society of increased value to the noble cause it was originally intended it should represent. First, we need a more hearty and general co-operation by the physicians throughout the entire State. In past years the success of the meetings has depended to largely upon the men living about the bay, and comparatively few physicians have been in attendance from interior or distant counties. This is wrong. Every member in California should endeavor to be present. It only occurs once a year, and a very little exertion would enable every physician to attend the meetings. If one-half the interest was shown in the State Society that is exhibited in the various county societies throughout California, our annual meetings would have a regular attendance of 250 earnest, enthusiastic homœopathic doctors. Our presence, however, is not all that is necessary, but the preparation of a short, pithy article to be read before the Society, is certainly the duty of every active member.

Long-winded papers, unless of absorbing interest, are always tedious, but a few clear cut, practical paragraphs can be presented by almost anyone. Again, do not consume the valuable time of the Society by indulging in silly or personal discussions. The one is an insult to the intelligence of our brethren, the other an evidence of vulgarity unbecoming a man and a physician. Confine our remarks to the subject under consideration, and let them at least bear some indication of thoughtfulness and respect for the opinions of others. There is no reason why the Homœopathic State Society of California should not compare favorably with similar organizations in the older States, and if every physician professing an interest in the advancement of homœopathy would enroll his name among its members, and take the interest in its success that the importance of the organization honestly deserves, the year 1891 would see a State Society in California worthy the grand cause we have professed to love so dearly.

C. L. TISDALE, M. D.

DR. CURTIS is still on his much-needed vacation. At last account he was in San Antonio, Texas.

Correspondence.

Schriftleitung der Allgemeinen Homœopathischen Zeitung.

9TH APRIL, 1890.

DEAR CONFRERE:—The Homœopathische Centralverein Deutschlands, the oldest European homœopathic society, will meet this year in Dresden, on the 9th and 10th of August. The 9th we will visit together Meissen, and the house where Hahnemann was born, and the 10th, after the scientific session, we will dine with our friends at the Belvedere in Dresden. Dr. Kafka, Sr., from Prag, will be chairman. We would be very happy if some of our American friends, if then in Europe, would join us, and therefore I ask you to print a notice of our session in your paper. As a member of the local committee, I beg to send me word if one wishes to join us, and especially if he wishes that rooms may be secured for him.

With kindest regards, most truly yours,

DR. ALEXANDER VILLERS,

Dresden-A., Saxony Christianstr.

CENSUS OF HALLUCINATIONS.

EDITORS CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH—May I ask for the publicity of your pages to aid me in procuring co-operation in a scientific investigation for which I am responsible? I refer to the Census of Hallucinations, which was begun several years ago by the "Society for Psychical Research," and of which the International Congress of Experimental Psychology at Paris, last summer, assumed the future responsibility, naming a committee in each country to carry on the work. The object of the inquiry is twofold: 1st, to get a mass of facts about hallucinations which may serve as a basis for a scientific study of these phenomena; and 2d, to ascertain approximately the proportion of persons who have had such experiences. Until the average frequency of hallucinations in the community is known, it can never be decided whether the so-called "veridical" hallucinations (visions or other "warnings" of the death, etc., of people at a distance) which are so frequently reported, are accidental coincidences, or something more. Some 8,000 or more persons in England, France and the United States have already returned answers to the question which heads the census sheets, and which runs as follows: "Have you ever, when completely awake, had a vivid impression of seeing or being touched by a living being or inanimate object, or of hearing a voice; which impression, so far as you could discover, was not due to any external physical cause?" The "Congress" hopes that at its next meeting, in England in 1892, as many as 50,000 answers may have been collected. It is obvious that for the purely statistical inquiry, the answer "No" is as important as the answer "Yes." I have been appointed to superintend the census in America, and I most earnestly bespeak the co-operation of any among your readers who may be actively interested in the subject. It is clear that very many volunteer canvassers will be needed to secure success. Each census blank contains instructions to the collector, and places for twenty-five names; and special blanks for the "Yes" cases are furnished in addition. I shall be most happy to supply these blanks to any one who will be good enough to make application for them to

Yours truly,

PROFESSOR WM. JAMES,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

 Personals.

DR. GEORGE H. MARTIN has returned from the East, where he has been spending his vacation, and has resumed practice.

DR. P. G. DENNINGER has located at San Jose. The doctor is a specialist in the eye, ear and throat, and San Jose is a good field for that specialty.

DR. GEORGE W. BARNES was cremated at the Los Angeles crematory. The doctor was a firm advocate of cremation as a means of disposal of the dead.

A VERY good class presented itself at the College at its opening on the first of May, and several new students have appeared since.

THAT excellent publication, the *Scientific American Supplement* for May 17th, 1890, publishes Professor Helmuth's address on homœopathy.

WE had recently the pleasure of a short call from DR. J. N. HUMMER, of San Jose. The doctor is one of the pioneers of homœopathy in that city.

A NEW college magazine has appeared, hailing from Pulte Medical College, and called *The Pulte Quarterly*. The first number is a remarkably bright and newsy one.

DR. C. C. SHERMAN, the prominent Riverside homœopathist, was in town a few days ago. He reports homœopathy as flourishing in the land where the orange-tree blooms.

DR. W. W. RUSSELL, of Marysville, was present at the meeting of the State Society. The doctor has a good location, and is doing well up there in the northern citrus belt.

The Ann Arbor Alumnus, which is published quarterly, is the name of a neat little journal devoted to the interests of the alumni and students of the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan.

BALTIMORE is to have a homœopathic medical college, to be called the Southern Homœopathic Medical College. Drs. PRICE, CONDON and DRANE are among the prominent physicians connected with it.

DR. MINNIE C. F. LOVE has returned to the city and has opened an office at No. 629 Sutter street, where she will devote herself exclusively to gynecology and rectal diseases. Attention is called to her card in this journal.

THE Publication Committee of the State Society has under way the proceedings of the present year, which are to be printed in full. We shall expect a very handsome volume and a most useful one, as the proceedings were of unusual interest this year.

WE have to acknowledge a very pleasant call from Dr. R. N. FLAGG, of Yonkers, New York. The doctor was on his annual vacation, resting up from an extra hard winter's work. He appeared much pleased with California, liking it almost as well as Yonkers.

MR. THUROW, the able janitor of the College, met with a serious accident on the day of the meeting of the Society. While jumping from a car he fell and broke his thigh bone. Of course there was no lack of good medical attention, there being about forty physicians and surgeons in the building at the time. Dr. J. J. Miller, the well-known surgeon of San Jose, replaced and dressed the fracture and the patient is doing very well.

The Southern Journal of Homœopathy, after a term of hibernation, has again appeared, and this time to stay, as it has its old editor, DR. C. E. FISHER, at the helm, and is published by the enterprising pharmacists of New Orleans—Messrs. ENGELBACH & Co.

By the way, we are happy to announce that the whereabouts of DR. C. E. FISHER are now definitely known. The doctor has gone back to his old love, and has located in San Antonio, Texas. We hoped to have him as one of us at one time, but the fates willed otherwise. We shall hear more of Texas now that the *Southern Journal of Homœopathy* has been resuscitated.

MESSRS. REDINGTON & Co., the well-known wholesale druggists of this city, after having been engaged in the largest manufacturing business of the Coast, recently sold that important branch of their business to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Michigan. We cannot but regret that so prominent a home industry has been, so to speak, stifled, but we understand that, while the field was a lucrative one, and under the able management of Professor E. W. RUNYON constantly increasing, Messrs. Redington & Co. consider this branch too restricted and prefer to devote themselves to a strictly jobbing business. The sale occurred during the month of April.

TO MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.—For the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, to convene at Waukesha, Wis., June 16th to 21st inclusive, 1890, the Wisconsin Central lines will make a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip. Attention is called to the fact that the Wisconsin Central is the short line between Chicago and Waukesha, operating four trains daily and making the run on its fast trains in two hours and forty-five minutes. Information in regard to rates, tickets and other matters pertaining to transportation, or copies of "Glimpses of Summer Life," may be obtained from the representatives of the Wisconsin Central, or upon application to LOUIS ECKSTEIN, assistant general passenger and ticket agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Book Reviews.

Homœopathic Therapeutics. Third, rewritten and enlarged edition. By SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M. D. Philadelphia: The Hahnemann Publishing House, 1890.

It is with genuine pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to the appearance of Dr. Lilienthal's great book. It is a marvel of industry, of accurate observation at the bedside of over fifty years by the venerable author himself, and a record of all that is valuable and truly authentic in homœopathic literature concerning our distinctive therapeutics. This edition of the work is not to be compared to any previous edition; it is an entirely new book, encyclopædic in character, complete and absolutely relia-

ble. No homœopathic physician or student can get along without it, if he cares to have within his reach the best, clearest and most thorough work on therapeutics. The book contains more than 1150 pages, but so happy has been the selection of paper by the publisher that the volume is not at all bulky, but is a model of size and perfectly adapted to the constant use which the character of the work demands. We congratulate the author upon the appearance of this magnificent contribution to homœopathic literature.

Modern Science and Modern Thought. With a supplemental chapter on Gladstone's "Dawn of Creation" and "Præm to Genesis, and on Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." By S. LAING. Illustrated. New York: The Humboldt Publishing Co.

We are not surprised to learn of the success of this book in England, where a sixth edition was demanded within a month from the date of first publication, for a more readable book we have not seen in a long time. The principal results of modern science, and the revolutions they have effected in modern thought, are concisely presented. Here are displayed the results of recent inquiries into the composition and constitution of the earth and of the universe, into the nature and laws of matter, the development of organized and animated existences, the history of man, the myths of all races and the religions of all people; discussions of the nature of force, motion, electricity, light and heat. The display is brilliant and instructive. The work is in two numbers—117 and 118—of "The Humboldt Library of Science."

Utilitarianism. By JOHN STUART MILL. Humboldt Library, No. 121. Price, 15 cents. New York: The Humboldt Publishing Co.

There could be no better evidence of the good work being done by the publishers of "The Humboldt Library" than the present volume. They publish "Utilitarianism" at the modest price of fifteen cents, whereas the imported edition costs \$1.75. And yet this fifteen cent edition is fully the equal of the London edition in type, paper and presswork. As to the merits of the book, it is enough to state that John Stuart Mill is the author.

The International Medical Annual and Practitioner's Index for 1890. New York: E. B. Treat & Co.

This work, of which we gave notice some time ago, is one of the best that ever emanated from this well-known publishing house. It gives, in a word almost, the complete medical progress of the past year, and as an index of reference it is invaluable to the practitioner who wishes to keep abreast of the times. The articles on the new remedies which have recently appeared, and their number is considerable, is well worth the price of the book. An excellent contribution on baths and their therapeutic uses, and the subject of electro-therapeutics thoroughly treated, form important features. The *Annual* should increase in popularity, and its sale should be such as to encourage the publishers to continue their good work from year to year, giving us in a concise form all the medical progress of the preceding year. This is the eighth year of its appearance, and these eight volumes in themselves constitute a small medical library, and a most useful one.

A Handbook of Diseases of the Skin and their Homœopathic Treatment. By JOHN R. KIPPAX, M. D. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. Chicago: Gross & Delbridge, publishers.

The first editions of this work are too well known to add much to what has already been said of them. Of course the work has been modernized to meet the requirements of the present time, the continued advance in dermatology having made this step necessary. Otherwise it is much like the preceding editions, save that the typographical work is much better done. It is up to the present time the only text-book that we have on diseases of the skin that is worth anything.

Clinical Items.

FOOD FOR GASTRO-ENTERITIS OF CHILDREN.—In the *Lyon Medicale* a writer advises the following food for gastro-enteritis of infants:—Wheat, one tablespoonful; oatmeal, one-half tablespoonful; barley, one-half tablespoonful; water, one quart. This is to be concentrated by boiling to one pint; strain and sweeten. The result is a mucilage readily taken by children. In gastro-enteritis the patient should be given small quantities of this mucilage at frequent intervals, and no other food administered until the stools assume their normal color.

IMPORTANCE OF EXAMINING THE EARS IN COUGHS.—Dr. Alfred C. Palmer, in a paper before the Medical Society of North Carolina, calls attention to the frequency of aural inflammation and irritation, as an unrecognized cause of troublesome coughs. Since, anatomically, we are able to trace a direct connection between the tympanum and larynx, first through Jacobson's nerve to the petrous ganglion of the glosso-pharyngeal, then through this and its connecting fibres, where they exist, into the pneumogastric and its branch, the superior laryngeal, to the whole of the mucous membrane of the superior part of the larynx, it is reasonable to suppose that should irritating influences exist in the tympanum, there must necessarily be some manifestation at the other end of the connection. This influence might not be evident, were it not true that the superior laryngeal ter-

minates in so sensitive a membrane, made so by its own presence; hence many of the troublesome hacking coughs which we are so prone to attribute to reflex stomach troubles (dyspeptic coughs), sub acute laryngitis, bad colds and the like, are directly due to a disturbance of one kind or another in the ears, and that where these cases come under our observation, we will often reach a satisfactory diagnosis and treatment by making a thorough examination of these organs. The doctor reports several cases in illustration.—*North Carolina Medical Journal*, November, 1889.

CASE FROM THE VIENNA CLINICS.—We had an interesting case in Nothnagel's wards last week. An old woman who had had a scirrhus of the breast removed ten years before, was perfectly well until several months ago. Since then she has gradually grown weaker, has noticed that she could not walk in the dark or with closed eyes, and that her legs were becoming numb and too feeble to carry her weight. In her legs sensation is perfect, the patellar reflex almost absent, muscular sense good; but voluntary motion markedly feeble. In her arms the reflexes are increased, motor power somewhat diminished, and muscular sense almost gone, so that when she closes her eyes motions with the arms are markedly ataxic. The eye reflexes are all present; there is slight facial paresis on the left side. She has excruciating pains in the spinal column. There is considerable cachexia, and on her back we found a number of hard nodules, which examination showed to be metastatic carcinomata. In the left axilla there is a bunch of hard infiltrated glands, and even in her lower limbs a few nodules exist. No known nervous disease will explain the symptoms of the case, so metastatic carcinomatous nodules in the spinal cord become a probable diagnosis. There are but very few such cases on record, and the excruciating pains in the column were present in all.

ARNICA IN SCIATICA.—A patient, aged sixty-four, consulted Dr. W. A. Wakely during a severe attack of sciatica, to which he had been subject. He had the usual severe pain extending from hip to knee and occasionally shooting to foot, but in addition the limb felt bruised and beaten, and he

was unable to bear even the pressure of clothing on it. "Felt just as it had once when kicked by a horse." *Arnica* 3x was prescribed, and two days later his sciatica (of six weeks' standing) was entirely gone, as was also the attending soreness.—*North American Journal of Homœopathy*.

CALCAREA FLUORICA IN INDURATIONS.—Chas. D. had been under allopathic treatment for two weeks for typhlitis, and when called I found him very much reduced, suffering extreme pain. Palpation discovered a tumor extending from the cecum to the inferior border of the liver, hard from induration and very sensitive. I found him lying upon the right side with the leg flexed upon the abdomen to relax the abdominal muscles. This position mitigated the severity of the pain. The indicated remedies were given for the acute symptoms, among which *Rhus tox* was the most important, but the absorption of the induration threatened to be a stumbling block to recovery, and an old allopathic physician declared that an abscess would result; but under *Calcarea Fluor.* 3x, a small powder dry upon tongue every two hours, the induration was rapidly absorbed, and a speedy recovery of an almost hopeless case was the result.—*G. P. Hale, M. D., Memphis, Michigan*.

Aurum brom. has been found of real use in the treatment of epilepsy, also in typical migraine and chorea.

Glonoine is the remedy for sea-sickness, especially when there is giddiness, warm sickening sensation in chest and stomach and faint feeling.

DR. SCHUSSLER says: *Natrum sulph* not *ferrum phos.*, is the biochemic remedy for influenza, which is caused by an excess of water in the cellular fluids. He claims that his theory has not suffered at all from the reported failures of *ferrum phos.* in this disease, because it is not biochemically indicated.

Camphor brom has no equal in the treatment of cholera infantum, cholera morbus, infantile convulsions, hysteria and menstrual headache. First trituration.—*Hale*.

Remedies in Styringomyelia and Other Nervous Diseases.

Dr. Samuel Lilienthal, in the February *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, in a translation of an article on "Syringomyelia," by Charcot, remarks upon the dearth of old-school therapeutics for the disease, and suggests a study of the following drugs:

Arnica is our chief absorbent. We read in its pathogenesis much of faulty nutrition; fibrillary twitchings; intermittent bearing in almost every part, especially in limbs; mostly rising from below upwards; tendency to degeneration of tissues; pain in last cervical vertebra on bending, with tension; twitching pains from left shoulder to middle finger; arm weary, as if bruised, weakness of the cervical muscles; they do not support the head; ends of fingers cold; heaviness in limbs; exudations in brain and spine.

Argentum Nitricum.—Paralysis from spinal affections, with great exhaustion and restlessness; mental depression, without desire to do anything; paralytic drawing pains in arms, which feel heavy; numbness of finger tips; debility and weakness of lower limbs, with sick feeling, dread of work, drowsiness, chilliness and sickly appearance; emaciation, with paralytic weakness; incipient paralysis.

Æsculus Hippocastanum. — Lameness and weariness in neck; aching between shoulder blades; spine feels weak; backache in cervical, lumbar and sacral regions, and from motion; aching and sensation in left acromion process, with shooting down the arms; arms and hands numb, as if paralyzed; cracking of the skin of the hands; formication.

Arsenicum Album.—Progressive muscular atrophy; violent neuralgic tearing pains in upper and lower extremities; formication along spine, paralytic feeling in upper limbs; hands and lower forearm hard; vessels filled with blood on tips of fingers; ulcers and scabs under nails; nails discolored; heaviness of limbs, exhaustion from slightest exertion; emaciation, skin of legs cold and flaccid.

Calcarea Ostrearum.—Spinal paralysis; rheumatic pains in upper cervical vertebra, with stiffness of neck; scoliosis; muscular atrophy, with painful aching of muscles of shoul-

ders and arms, and weariness, as if paralyzed; painful nodules on fingers; boils and rhagades on hands and fingers; marasmus, with glandular swellings of scrofulous subjects; leucophlegmasia.

Cuprum.—Motor paralysis, with atrophy and contractions, ascending from periphery to center; spinal irritation, with violent paroxysmal pain and extreme sensitiveness of whole spine.

Graphites.—Numbness and dead coldness of the fingers and arms; smarting, cutting as from an ulcer in lower cervical vertebra; emaciation without visible cause; paralyzed sensation in upper and lower extremities; chronic eczema; finger and toe-nails rough and discolored.

Lathyrus.—Motor paresis, with tremulous, tottering gait, with great emaciation; tendon reflexes exaggerated; neither pain nor atrophy.

Nux Vomica.—Multiple sclerosis; spinal irritation, with loss of power in extremities; formication along spine; parts cold, numb, emaciated; paresis of arms, with violent jerks as if the blood would start out of the veins.

Oxalic Acid.—Sclerosis of posterior column, pains shooting down from cord to lower extremities; jerking pains, confined to small spots; extremities livid and cold; nails dark and fingers contracted; ptechiæ; reflexes increased.

Phosphorus.—Progressive spinal paralysis, with partial contraction of the affected muscles; formication and tearing in limbs; anæsthesia; spinal irritation, with burning pains between the shoulders; scoliosis from caries of the vertebra; nails hard and dry; weakness and heaviness of the head and feet, finally paralysis; ulcers that will not heal about the nails.

Lycopus is a fine remedy in pericarditis, the respiration, fever, cough, pain and palpitation soon being relieved.

Carbo anim. Swelling of glands, which are painful. Papules and vesicles.

GRAPHITES IN CONSTIPATION.—Graphites is too much neglected, and it shows itself especially useful for women, who are so apt to neglect the calls of nature and suffer in consequence thereof, often for years, from neurasthesia, female weakness, hæmorrhoids, and it does for women what sulphur does for men. We meet here Grauvogl's carbo-nitrogenous constitution. Copious masses of mucus often accompany each defecation, which Kafka considers the key-note for graphites. Scanty menses, often delaying; even a soft stool passes with difficulty; a diminished vitality everywhere, and graphites becomes our sheet anchor, showing itself sometimes by distended abdomen and flatulency. Gastro-intestinal affections alternate with acne and erythema of the face, herpetic lesions or scrofulous hypochondriasis or hysteric melancholia, sleeplessness or disturbed sleep, occipital headache with tension and stiffness of nape, or violent semi-lateral headaches, are all symptoms found under graphites; but at the same time we must not neglect dietetic and hygienic measures.—*Dr. H. H. Goullon.*

REMEDIES FOR ELEPHANTIASIS.—Belladonna is indicated at the commencement of the affection to combat lymphangitis, after or conjointly with mercury. After subsidence of this stage phosphorus, silica, sepia and graphites are useful. Dr. Burkhard places special confidence in silica, while Maylaender recommends kali chlor. internally and externally. For elephantiasis nostras Dr. Burkhard has used carduus and hamamelis with satisfactory results, and has seen enormous legs reduced to their natural size.—*Revue Hom. Belge, October, 1889.*

NUPHAR LUTEA.—Dr. H. D. Champlin thus summarizes, in a letter to the *March Homœopathic Recorder*, a few points concerning nuphar lutea: Loss of strength; excessive moral sensibility; diarrhœa, yellow, without colic in the morning; evening, diarrhœa; there is much flatulence; chronic diarrhœa, stools, watery, painless, quite copious, yellowish color, *very offensive*; frequent, as many as twelve in a day; a feeling of physical exhaustion is constant; urine deposits a copious red sand; skin, psoriasis.



LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS AS A HEART REMEDY.—Dr. Stanley Wilde, in the *British Homœopathic World* for March, says: I have had some satisfactory experience with *lycopus virginicus*. In one of the worst cases I have ever seen of pericarditis, complicated with bronchitis, where the respirations reached as high as 84 per minute, *lycopus tincture*, in one-drop doses, was the only medicine that gave any relief, the usual remedies having been previously tried. The respirations, the fever and the cough were all markedly diminished in the course of twelve hours after commencing the *lycopus*, and the patient made a perfect recovery.

Another case was that of a young woman, who, since an attack of acute rheumatism two years previously, suffered much from palpitation and darting pains in the cardiac region. There was a systolic bruit at the apex. *Spigelia*, which usually helps these symptoms, failed in this instance, but *lycopus O* soon produced an amelioration, and, after taking it for a month, there was a complete cessation of pain and palpitation.

AURUM FOR LOSS OF HAIR.—Dr. Burkhard recommends *aurum* for loss of hair following the abuse of mercury.—*Revue Hom. Belge*, October, 1889.

Aletris one of the best tonics known in all cases of debility connected with the diseases of the generative organs, all uterine weaknesses, habitual miscarriage, impotence, sterility, pale and scanty menses.—*Hale*.

Causticum is a good remedy for tinnitus aurium. Sounds re-echo unpleasantly in the ears. A voice of ordinary tone sounds loud. May be concomitant with catarrh of the throat involving the eustachian tube.

Guaiacum contraction of tendons, drawing the limbs out of shape, worse from motion, gouty, nodosities in the joints.

Rhus has the sensation when the patient walks and especially when he goes up stairs, as if at every step or rising the brain were loose and struck against the skull, hence worse from motion.—*Dunham*.

Selections.

SKOOKUM CHUCK—THE NEW ANTI-PSORIC.

Dr. William D. Gentry, author of the Concordance Repertory, has introduced a new anti-psoric, which bids fair to rival all heretofore known to the profession. This new remedy is the salt obtained by evaporating the water of Medical Lake, which is situated in the new State of Washington, near the line of the Northern Pacific Railway, sixteen miles from Spokane Falls. The lake is about forty feet deep, one mile long and one-third of a mile wide, surrounded by hills, the north side of which is covered by handsome pine woods. The water is of a deep amber, almost red in the sunlight. The following is an analysis of the salt, which is obtained by the evaporation of the water, the proportion being in grains per United States gallon of 231 cubic inches:

Sodic chloride	16.370
Potassic chloride.....	9.241
Sodic carbonate.....	63.543
Magnesian carbonate.....	.233
Ferrous carbonate.....	.526
Calcic carbonate.....	.186
Aluminic oxide.....	.165
Sodic silicate.....	10.638
Organic matter.....	.551
Total.....	101.463
Lithic carbonate.....	} Each a trace.
Potassic sulphate.....	
Sodic bi-borate.....	

The lake has no outlet, but is fed by two enormous springs. It contains no living things with the exception of axoloti, a kind of salamander, such as are found in the lakes of the Mexican Cordilleras.

The medical and curative properties of this remarkable lake was known to the Indians of the Northwest as far back as they have any legends or tribal history, and it was held in such reverence by them that the country around this lake was called "Sahala Lyee Illihe," or "Sacred Grounds," and no matter how hostile the tribes were to each other, no Indian journey-

ing to or from the "Skookum Limechen Chuck," or "strong medicine water," were ever molested.

When the Indians were considering the transfer of their lands to the Government many years ago, it is recorded as a matter of history that old Quetahlguin, father of the present Chief Moses, and "Old Joseph," father of the Chief Joseph lately a prisoner of war, with the broken remnants of his band, after weeks of deliberation and consideration with the "Sahala Lyee" or Great Spirit, though their medicine men, or prophets, firmly said: "We have talked with the Great Spirit, and we have slept with his words in our ears. The Great Spirit is our Father and the earth is our Mother. We have a good home and it was made for us by the Great Spirit; it is a part of us, it is our mother. In Wallowa Lake are an abundance of fish created especially for our tribe. None other of his red children have such fish. In the Skookum Chuck we have a remedy for all ailments. We only have to bathe in and drink its waters and we are made well. If we sign the treaty we will forever offend the Great Spirit; we will sign away our mother and she will cry. Her tears will dry up these lakes and we will be hungry and sick. We will go to the Skookum Chuck only to find that its waters have disappeared."

The story is told of a Frenchman passing the lake many years ago, before the properties of the water became known to the whites, with a drove of sheep afflicted with a skin disease called "the scab." As soon as the sheep saw the water they ran to it, but would not drink. They stood in the water for some time, and in a few days they were well of the "scab."

The Frenchman was suffering with rheumatism. He concluded to try the water of the lake for his disease. He was speedily cured. The whites were soon attracted to this lake by the stories of the marvelous cures reported by the Indians, and by seeing Indians return in health and vigor from the lake, who had been taken there on litters, appearing at the point of death. It is estimated that over thirty thousand people have visited this lake since "Joseph's" band were driven from that section of country.

The attention of Dr. Gentry was called to the healing properties of the waters of the lake two years ago. He at once

procured some of the salt and potentized it, making the first and third decimal. He took about two grains of the first every two hours one day, and next morning he found himself suffering with a profuse coryza, with constant sneezing, as in hay fever. This continued until the remedy was antidoted. His appetite was greatly increased; there were some rheumatic pains in limbs and heaviness about the sacrum; the catarrhal effects were so severe he could not continue the remedy. Used as a snuff, the first attenuation will produce severe sneezing immediately in every case.

The doctor reports a number of cases of nasal catarrh cured by using the third trituration as a snuff, and is confident that the remedy will prove curative in hay fever. With the first decimal attenuation and two-grain powder mixed in a half glass of water, and a teaspoonful of this mixture given every two or three hours, cured two cases of eczema, one case of chronic, oft-appearing urticaria, and one case of palmeritis, of many years' standing. This latter case was that of a gentleman who was so greatly and grievously affected that he could do no work on account of his hands being so raw and sore and they looked so badly and caused so much notice, and, remarked the patient, was forced to wear gloves all the time. In addition to giving the remedy internally, soap was made from the salts, and was given, and patient was directed to wash his hands twice daily with the suds. His hands were entirely well in three weeks.

Dr. W. E. Reed, of Chicago, reports a case of chronic otitis media, of seven years' standing, where there was a profuse, acrid, cadaverously-smelling discharge. Arsenicum was indicated, but failed to cure; the auricle and parts below the ear had been raw and swollen for a long time on account of the discharge. The remedy was given internally and used locally. In a few weeks the ear was well. Dr. Reed is now using the remedy in another case of eczema, with beneficial results, and with flattering prospects of a speedy cure.

Dr. E. H. Peck, of Cleveland, O., writes to Dr. Gentry as follows: "A few weeks since you kindly sent me some 'Skookum Chuck' salts, and very soon after a good test came in. I gave the remedy with astonishing results. The case briefly stated as follows: Eczema of about nine years' con-

stant existence, due to vaccination. Two or three others were vaccinated with the same virus, and all broke out. Two died and two were left with eczema, which has continued to this time. My patient had the worst hands I ever saw; and that is saying much. Sars. 2c. petroleum cm. psorinum 42m. done wonders; but when after many months of treatment there was an aggravation, they did not work so promptly. This remedy, however, has almost cured the case in two weeks. It did more in that time than any other remedy did in three or four times as long."

"Skookum Chuck" salts has been proven to have a strong affinity for the skin and mucous membrane in producing a rough and grating appearance, and in some cases eczema of the skin and a catarrh or coryza in the mucous membrane. It is anti-psoric, and physicians can use it with confidence in all diseases where psora is suspected as the cause.

PROVING OF ANTIPYRIN.

Dr. Cordelia Williams, of New York, sends the following list of symptoms occurring in a patient, unmarried, blonde, age 28. She had been feeling bad all day. Headache over left ear, on top of head and though left eye. Dissolved ten grains of antipyrin in half a gill of water and took it. Sat down and happened to draw a celluloid instrument across the upper teeth near the gums. Suddenly a most peculiar feeling, like the sensation caused by trying to eat during the attack of mumps, followed the course of the instrument across the gums, shot down each tooth, then went to lower gum and lip, thence under the tongue, down the throat, over the roof of the mouth, and down the glands on the outside of throat. Sneezed violently, felt flashes of heat, alternating with chills, and broke out in a perspiration. There was a terrific pain in upper part of stomach, going upward. Head, face and neck became terribly suffused, the nose purple and swollen, the upper lip swollen and stiff. She thought she was paralyzed and dying. The ear itched, tingled *and bled*. Tingling and itching all over the body; finally white spots appeared in the red patches, be-

came very numerous and became confluent. They appeared first on abdomen and hips, chest and throat; then on arms and thighs; not severely below knees, and lastly on fingers and toes. The anguish abated as the urticaria developed. Eyes became suffused, and red spots appeared before them. Felt drowsy but could not sleep. Felt as though she were leaving her body, with all sorts of confused ideas; weak and nervous. The urticaria disappeared in two hours, and two hours afterwards the hands still tingled, and they tingled next morning, with pain in the right arm extending from below the elbow to second and third fingers. There was a slight watery leucorrhœa.

The head was not cured but the pain was rendered somewhat easier.

ALLIUM CEPA IN CILIARY NEURALGIA.

Dr. Liebold first recommended this drug, in five-drop doses of the tincture, for ciliary neuralgia occurring after cataract extraction. I have used it in this class of cases with most satisfactory results, and have extended its use to other forms of ciliary neuralgia. In a recent case of irido-choroiditis of the right eye, relief was obtained only from allium. The inflammation began in the iris with the usual symptoms of contracted pupils, discoloration of iris, ciliary injection, and considerable pain, worse at night. Under atropine, the pupil was kept dilated from the beginning, but the inflammation progressed until the chemosis became excessive, the eyeball very sensitive to touch, the aqueous and vitreous humors so clouded that the fundus could not be seen; the vision was lost, and the pain in the eye, extending to the whole head, worse on the right side and aggravated at night, became so severe that he was almost beyond control. His nerves were completely shattered from pain and loss of sleep, and I feared that the eye was lost. Allium cepa, in five-drop doses, was at last given, with most rapid relief from pain. It also seemed to exercise a favorable influence upon the inflammation, so that under this drug and rhus tox., the patient made a rapid recovery, with complete restoration of vision.—*Dr. George S. Norton.*